THE FAIR GOD. THE FAIR GOD; Or, THE LAST OF THE TZINS. By LEW. WALLACE. 12me. pp. 586. James R. Osgood & Co.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The literary genesis of this brilliant production is not without a tinge of romance. It was written in the guise of a translation from one of the quaint old Mexican chroniclers, but the artifice was too transparent for concealment, and in a note to the volume, the author acknowledges that it is an original work. The illusion, however, is sustained in the printed edition, giving a certain antique air to the narrative, and kindling the description of military events with the fire of the tropics. Mr. Wallace has thrown himself without reserve into the gorgeous paneramic scenes of the Mexican conquest. Although his work is not the report of an eye-witness, it has all the vivacity and splendor of coloring that could have been imparted by a spectator on the spot. There is no trace of the formality and restraint that usually impair the movement of the historical romance. The moldy annals of the past are revived with the freshness of living reality. We are transported into the palaces of Montezuma and the battle grounds of Cortes, with no sense of the necromantic glamour which so often casts a misty haze over the attempt to eveke the spirits of the dead from their obscure

The story is founded upon the fulfillment of prophecy which announced the approaching downfall of the empire of Montezuma. Quetzal', the "Fair God" of the Aztecs, had laid the foundation of their powerful dominion. Upon his entrance into the valley, which was the seat of empire, the people were rude and savage. He changed their manners and customs, taught them agriculture and oth rarts, and raised them to a high degree of material prosperity. While he remained in the land famine was unknown, the harvests were abundant, industry was crowned with suceess, and happiness was in every house-At length the people became discontented with their lot. The ungrateful governors threw off his authority, and banished him from the country. They renounced his religion, demolished his temples, and introduced the worship of idols, and human sacrifices which he had prohibited. Driven away, he went to the sea-coast, and made his abode in the quarter of the rising Sun. But before his departure, he promised to return, and restore his own religion and take possession of the empire. the time when the story opens, his return was believed to be at hand. The people and the rulers expected him every hour. A universal dread had settled over the community. In order to propitiate the vengeance of the god, the people had been sum-moned, solemn sacrifices were appointed, and a

wrath of the offended god was the ancient eity of Tenochtitlan, which had been made the capital of the nation. It now conthe capital of the nation. tained sixty thousand houses, and three hundred thousand sonls. The decorations of  $\Lambda rt$  adorned its brated throughout the land. Wealth was abundant, and its walls resounded with the hum of myriad life. The eve of the great day is described in a manner which prepares the reader for the high solemnities that were to follow.

Such was the Cu of Quetzal'-stern, somber, and massive as in its first days; unchanged in all save in prosperity of its priesthood and the popularity of its strine. Time was when every cell contained its vota ries, and kings, returning from battle, bowed before the altar. But Montezoma had built a new edifice and set up there a new doi; and as if a king could but ter make a god than custom, the people abandoned the old ones to desuetude. Up in the ancient cupola however, sal the image said to have been carved by Quetzal's own hand. Still the fair face looked out be manly on its realm of air; carclessy the winds wave nightly on its realm of air; carclessly the winds with plumes of fire "that decked its awful bead "the plumes of fire" that decked its awini head; and one stony hand yet grasped a golden scepter, while the other held aloft the painted shield,—symbols of its dominion. But the servitors and surpliced mystics were one; the cells were very solindes; the last paon ingered to protect the image and its mansion, all unwitting how, in his faithfulness of love, he himself had assumed the highest prerogative of a god.

The fire from the urn on the tower flashed a red glow down over the anotear, near a corner of which Musiox stood, his beard white and flowing as his surplice. Thought of days painter for himself and more glorious for his temple and god struggled to his hims.

stood, his beard white and flowing as his surplice. Thought of days paintier for himself and more glorious for his temple and god struggled to his tips.

"Children of Azatian, to have strayed from his shrine, and dust is on his shield. The temple is of his handiwork, but his chambers are voiceless; the morning comes and falls askep on its steps, and no foot disturbs it, no one seeks its blassings. Where is the hymn of the chort. Where the prayer! Where the holiness that rested, like a spell, around the altar! Is the valley frunces, and are the gardens without flowers, that he should be without offering or sacrifice!

Ah! well ye know that the day is not distant when he will glistof again in the vailey; when he will come, not as of old he departed, the full harvest quick ripening in his footsteps, but with the power of Mictian, the owl on his skirt, and death in his hand. Return, O children, and Tenochitikan may yet live!"

In the huist of his pleadings there was a clang of sandaided feet on the pavenient, and two men came near him, and stooped. One of them wore the hood and long hlack gown of a priest; the other full military garb,—burnshed casque and crested with plumes, a fur-trinomed tilmulit, essempli, and maxifult, andpandais the thougs of which were embossed with silver. He also carried a layerin, and a shield with an owl painted on its face.

burnished casque and created with plumes, a fur-trimmed timuth, escampii, and maxilati, and paudais the thongs of which were embosed with silver. He also carried a favenn, and a shield with an owl painted on its face. Indeed, one will travel far before finding, among Caristians or unbehevers, his peer. He was then not more than twenty five years old, tail and nobly proportioned, and with a bearing truly royal. In Spain I have seen eyes as large and instrous, but none of such power and variety of expression. His complexion was merely the brown of the sun. Though very masculine, his features, especially when the spirit was in repose, were softened by an expression unusually gentle and attractive. Such was the Usin Guatamo', or, as he is more commonly known in history. Guatamozin,—the highest, noblest type of his race, beneding in one its genius and heroism, with but few of its debasements.

The morning broke upon the city alive with unwonted excitement. The festal spirit displayed itself in masks and processions. Jugglers performed at the corners of the streets. Dancing-girls, with their long elf-locks dressed in flowers, took posses-

sion of the sidewalks.

At length the tambour in the great temple sounded the signal of assemblage. Its deep tones, penetrating every recess of the town and rushing across the lake, were heard in the villages on the distant shores. Then, in steady currents, the muittudes set forward for the tianguer. The chiqumpas were deserted; hovels and palaces gave up their tenantry; canoes, gay with garlands, were abandoned in the waveless canais. The women and culidren came down from the roofs; from all the temples—all but the old one with the solitary gray lower and echoless court—poured the priesthood in processions, headed by chanting choirs, and interspersed with countless sacred symbols. Many were the pomps, but that of the warriors surpassed all others. Marching in columns of thonsands, they filled the streets with fashing arms and gorgeous regalls, roar of atlabats and In columns of thousands, they fitled the streets with flashing arms and gorgeous regalls, roar of atlabals and peals of minetrelsy.

The royal palanquin, glittering with gold and jewels, and surmounted with a crown of green plumes, stood at the door of the palace. When the monarch came out, the nobles in waiting knelt, and placed the paims of their hands upon the ground. At the entrance to the arena there was a press which the police could hardly control. The heralds then came up, clearing the way, and all received the monarch on their knees. A diadem, not unlike the papal tiara, crowned his head. His tunic and cloak were of the skins of green humming birds which glistened in the sun. A cord of pearls, as large as grapes, hung from his neck down inquiries at the present time, and this important transi-over his breast. His sandals were embossed tion through which chemical theory is now passing. with gold, and cuishes of the same metal suarded | would certainly have afforded the president a most per-

his legs from knee to ankle. In the east, there was a platform, carpeted, furnished with lounges, and protected from the sun by a red cabinet. This lerdly structure belonged to the king, his household and nobles, and was separated by broad passages from

the seats of the commonalty.

Upon the appearance of the monarch there was a perfect calm. Standing awhile by his couch, he looked over the seene; and not often has royal vision been better filled with all that constitutes royalty. Opposite him he saw the servitors of his religion: at his feet were his warriors and people almost innumerable. When, at last, the minstrels of the soldiery poured their wild music over the theater, he thrilled with the cestacy of power. The champions for the god then came in; and as they strode across to the western side of the arena the air was filled with plandits and flying garlands.

Such were the preparations for the combat, such the cembatauts. And as the feemen faced each other, awaining the signal for the mortal strife, I fancy no Christian has seen anything more beautiful than the theater. Among the faces the gaze swam as in a sea; the gleaming of arms and ornaments was bewildering; while the diversity of colors in the costumes of the vast audience was without comparison. With the exception of the arena, the royal platform was the eynosure. Behind the King, with a shield faced with silver, stood Maxtla, vigilant against treachery or despair. The array of nobles about the couch was imperial; and what with them and the dark-eyed beauties of his household, and the campy thinging the air and softly andulating above him, and the mighty congregation of subjects at his feet, it was with Montezuma like a revival of the glory of the Hystaspes. Yet the presence of his power but increased his gloon; in a short time he heard no music and saw no splendor; everything reminded him of the last picture on the western wall of the golden chamber.

The issue of the combat, which is described with the seats of the commonalty.

The issue of the combat, which is described with the glow of passion inspired by the joy of military strife, was in favor of the Aztecs.

strife, was in favor of the Aztecs.

The attention of the people was again directed to the combat of the Textwean. The death of his comrades nowise daunted the Tiascalan; he rather struck the harder for revenge; his shield was racked, the feathers in his crest term away, while the hiades were red with his blood. Still it fared but ill with Izthi' fishting for minself. His wound in the breast bled freely, and his equipments were in no better plight than his antagonatis. The strucgle was that of the hewing and hacking which, whether giving or taking, soon exhausts the strongest frame. At last, faint with loss of blood, he went down. The Tiascalan attempted to strike a final blow, but darkness rashed upon him; he staggered, the bindee sunk into the sand, and he rolled beside his enemy.

biades sunk into the sand, and he rolled beside his enemy.

With that the combat was done. The challengers might not behold their "land of bread" again; nevermore for them was hammock by the stream or echo of tambour amongst the hills.

And all the multitude arose and gave way to their rejoicing; they embraced each other, and shouled and sang; the pabahs waved their ensigns, and the soldiers saluted with voice and pealing shells; and up to the sun ascended the name of Quetzai with form and circumstance to soften the mood of the most demanding god; but all the time the andience saw only the fortunate here, standing see caimly before them, the dead at his feet, and the golden light about him.

And the king was happy as the rest, and talked gayly, carling little for the living or the dead. The combat was over, and Quetzai' not come. Musicx was a madman, not a prophet; the Aztecs had won, and the god was propitiated; so the questioner of the Morning flattered himself.

But the trimmuch of victory was of short duration.

But the triumph of victory was of short duration During the night, the ships of Cortes, freighted with the materials of conquest, came sweeping down the bay of Campeachy. The next morning they sailed up the Rio de Tabasco, beautiful with its pure water, and its banks fringed with mangees. In the evening a courier sped hotly through the The scene of the magnificent ceremonies which streets of the city, stopping at the gate of the were to be enacted in deprecation of the royal palace. He was taken before the king. and the rumor soon flew over the city how Quetzal' had arrived, in canoes larger than temples, wafted by clouds and full of thunder and lightning. "Then sank the monarch's heart, and though the Spaniard knew it not, his marvelous conquest was half completed before his iron shoe smote the shore at San

With this event the author may be said to approach the heart of his story, which thus far has been merely the prelude to the magnificent sym phonies which he proceeds to construct from the spectral fragments of Mexican history. The re-Few heard the cry without pleasure: for to-morrow was Quetza's day, which would bring feasting, music, combat, crowd, and flowers.

Among others, the productation of the passing time was made from a temple in the neighborhood of the Tintelect language, or market-place, which had been built by one of the first kings of Tenochtitaha, and, disable difference to that date properly called Cas, was of but one story, and had but one tower. At the south its base was washed by a camal; on all the other sides it was necked by stone walls high, probably, as a man's head. The three aides so walled were hounded by streets and faced by houses, some of which were higher than the Chitself, and adorned with beautiful portices. The cannot on the south ran parallel wird the Tiacopan cameway, and intersected the Izlapalapan street at a point nearly half a mile above the great spuramd.

The antique pile thus formed a square of vast extent, According to the belief that there were biessings in the ground to the claim of the promed in the entire by a round tower of wood most quantity carved with religious symbols. Entering the door of the tower, the devotes might at once kneel before the screen image of Quetzal'.

A circuitous stairway outside the tower conducted to fire summit, which a greater with the colors of imagination, but demanding the exercise of inventive power to no less a degree than if the them had been wholly original. The reader, who is fire allowed the source of the source descended into the court-yard, around which, in the shade of a colonnade, were doors and windows in the analysis had power and windows in the mandens of a fraternity powerful as the Populars and glowing as the fraters Minores.

The noterior was cut into rooms, and long, winding hais, and cuntiless cellinar dens.

Such was the Cit of Quetzal'—stern, somber, and massive as in its first days; unchanged in all save the prosperity of its priesthood and the popularity of its priesthood and the popularity of its presented as when every cell contained its vo mainder of the work is of a character that does not

ber this month, with a greater variety of scientific dis on, and some of it of a more aggressive character than is usual. The paper on "Silk Worms" trans by Miss E. A. Youmans from the French of Prof. de Quatrefages, is filled with interesting facts with regard to the history and habits of that animal, and the cultivation of silk. In "Mental Science and Sociology," Mr. Herbert Spencer combats the prevalent illusion that corect action is necessarily produced by sound knowledge In his opinion the general theorem is true that cognition the moving agent in conduct, but it is always the feeling connected with that knowledge. Every rational system of human discipline must conform to this fact. But much of our legislation tacitly assumes the opposite. Many schemes are pushed forward founded on tulate that conduct is determined, not by feelings, but by cognitions. "For what else is the assumption under iying this anxious urging on of organizations for teaching t What is the root-notion common to Secularists and Denominationalists, but the notion that spread of knowl edge is the one thing needful for bettering behavior Having both swallowed certain statistical fallacies there has grown up in them the beilef that State education will check ill doing. In newspapers they have often met with comparisons between the numbers of criminals who can read and write and the numbers who cannot; and, finding the numbers who cannot greatly exceed the numbers who can, they ac cept the inference that ignorance is the cause of crime It does not occur to them to ask whether other sta-tistics, similarly drawn up, would not prove with like conclusiveness, that crime is caused by absence of abin-tions, or by lack of clean linen, or by bad ventilation, or by want of a separate bedroom. Go through any jail and ascertain how many prisoners had been in the habit of taking a morning bath, and you would find that criminality habitually went with dirmness of skin Count up those who had possessed a second suit of you that but a small percentage of criminals were quire whether they had lived in main streets or down courts, and you would discover that nearly all urban crime comes from holes and corners. Similarly, a fanatical advocate of total abstinence or of sanitary improvement could get equally strong statistical justification fer his belief. But, if, not accepting the random inference presented to you, that ignorance and crime are cause and effect, you consider, as above, whether crime may not with equal reason be ascribed to various other causes, you are led to see that it is really connected with an inferior mode of life, itself usually consequent on original inferiority of nature; and you are led to see that ignorance is simply one of the concomitants, no more to be held the cause of crime than various other concomitants." Among other important articles in this number, are President Eliot's argument against a " National Univer sity 2" Agassiz and Darwinism," by Prof. John Fiske, "The Primary Concepts of Modern Physical Science," attacking the atomic theory, by J. B. Stallo, and "Gla ciers and their Investigations," by Prof. Tyndail. In the "Editor's Table," there are some temperate strictures on President Smith's address before the American Scientific Association, of which the drift may be seen from the following paragraphs. "The address of the retiring president, J. Lawrence Smith, while containing many excellent suggestions was not conformed to the better type of such produc tions. It is the custom of the eminent scientific men who are honored with the office but once in their lives to devote the occasion, either to a general review of recent scientific work, or to some special subject with which they are most familiar, and upon which

they can speak with the force of authority. Dr. Smith

has been favorably iknown in the world of science as a

chemist who has made valuable contributions in its

inorganic department. The great activity in chemical

the occasion in considering certain aspects of science that are now prominent in public attention, and upon which the scientific world is in much disagreement. The leading feature of the address was an attack on The leading feature of the address was an attack of the Darwinians, and this portion of it we publish; and, as the question is thus reopened officially, it becomes a proper subject of comment. The predecessor of Presi-dent Smith, Dr. Asa Gray of Harvard College, had followed the better usage of presiding officers in his address at Dubuque last year, and discussed some of the larger problems of botany in the light of the derivation larger problems of botany in the light of the derivation theory. The most eminent of American botanists, an oid and untiring student of the subject, a man of philosophic grasp, and with a cander and sincerity of conviction that commanded the highest respect, after long and thorough study of the question, Prof. Gray did not hesitate to give the weight of his authority to that view of the origin and diversities of living forms of which Mr. Darwin is now the leading representative. And aithough in the field of niclogy large numbers of its most cunions students, who are of large numbers of its most eminent students, who are of all men most competent to decide upon it, have accepted that doctrine as representing the truth of Nature more perfectly than any other, and as of immense value in their researches into the laws of life, yet Dr. Smith, as our readers will see, denounces it as a groundless hypothesis due to a riotous imagination, and, in the language of Agassiz, 'a mere mire of assertions.' His declarations have called forth the applause of the press -always so candid, and intelligent, and independent, on such matters—who seize the occasion to preach new sermons on the 'vagaries of science,' and declare that they 'take sides with the angels against the monkeys,' and are 'with the Creator against Darwin.' The course of the president was not commended even by his own party. Dr. [Newberry, an eminent student of piology and geology, is reported to have spoken in the following decided way: 'Prof. Newberry, after a handsome allusion to the retiring president, Prof. J. Lawrence Smith, protested against the opposition to the develop-ment theory as expounded in that gentleman's address. Prof. Newberry said he was not himself a Darwinian, Prof. Newberry said he was not himself a Darwinan, but he recognized the value of the evolution theory in science. You cannot measure its value as you can the work of an astronomer, measured by definite raties of space and time; but he considered the hypothesis one of the most important contributions ever made to a knowledge of Nature. Most men and women are recognized and some are willing to appropriate that the hypothesis and some are willing to appropriate that the hypothesis and some are willing to appropriate that the hypothesis and some are willing to appropriate that the hypothesis are supposed that the hypothesis are supposed that the hypothesis are supposed to the supposed that the hypothesis are supposed to the supposed that the hypothesis are supposed to the supposed that the hypothesis of the supposed that the supposed that the hypothesis of the supposed that the suppos partisans, and some are willing to suppose that the hypothesis is sufficient to account for all the phenomena of the animal kingdom, while, on the other hand, there are the animal singular, these who see in it nothing but failure and deficiency. Let us assume a judicial position, and allow the tests of time and truth to settle the questions involved. Go, however, in whatever direction the facts may lead, and throw prejudice to the winds. Recollect that all truth is

THE GALAXY. Mr. Grant White opens the present number

of "The Galaxy" with a flerce, blood-thirsty onslaught on Mr. Fitzedward Hail's work entitled "Recent Ex-emplifications of Faise Philology," in which he himself had been held up as an example of bad English. The writer turns the tables upon his accuser with a ven-geance, and leaves Mr. Hall in the sad plight of a man who gets a shower of kicks after he has been knocked down. "French Words and Phrases" is another philological venture, though of a different character, illustrating some of the peculiarities of the French language in its colloquial uses. The writer offers many acute suggestive remarks on the subject, and his paper is very readable and often entertaining. although some of his positions, we fancy, are not quite fire-proof. At all events, it is a great absurdity to speak of Mr. Emerson as "the American Plate," and a no less one to call Carlyle the "double" of Mr. Emerson. In the whole history of literature there are scarcely two writers more antipodal to each other than Plate and Emerson, but they are not more so than Carlyle is to both "The Stage as it Was" presents some interesting historical reminiscences, illustrating the improvement of the English theater since the time of Shakespeare, and giving some racy personal aneedotes of celebrated performers. A paper on "Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward," by ex-Secretary Welles, calls in question some of Mr. Charles Francis Adams's criticisms on the former, and presents the character of the late President, in what he considers a more correct light. "A greater error," says Mr. Welies, "could scarcely be committed than to represent that Mr. Lincoln 'had to deal with a superior intellectual power' when he came in contact with Mr. Seward. The reverse was the fact. In mere scholastic acquirements 'Mr. Seward. though in this respect there was less dit ference than is generally supposed; while 'in breadth of philosophical experience and in the force of moral discipline,' the almost self-taughtfand reflective mind of Mr. Lanceln, which surmounted difficulties and disadvaniages that his Secretary never knew, conspicuously excelled. In the executive council and in measures of administration the Secretary had influence, not always happily exercised, but the President's was the master mind. It is empty panegyric to speak of the Secretary of State as chief, or to say his suggestions, save in his own department, were more regarded or had even greater influence than those of others. His restiess activity, unceasing labors, showy manifestations, and sometimes incautious exercise of questionable authority which the President deemed it impolitie to disavow, led to the impression, which Mr. Adams seems also to have mbibed, that the subordinate was the principal, and have induced him, to use his own words, to 'award to one honors that clearly belong to another.' 'The gist of the article, the whole of which is well worth reading, may be perceived from the following paragraph. "The Secretary of State had, with higher culture and scholastic attainments, quickness of apprehension, wonderful facility and aptness in adapting himself to circumstances and exigencies which he could not control, and a fertility in expedients, with a dex-terity in adopting or dismissing plans and projected schemes, hasurpassed; qualities which made him an aceptable companion, if not always safe adviser, but never the superior and controlling executive mind. His training and habit were partisan, and his acts often im-pulsive; but, accustomed through his whole iofficial life to consult a faithful friend, to whose judgment and guidance he deferred, he had not in great emergencies the self-reliance, energy, will, and force of character which are essential to a truly great and strong executive. He sometimes acted rashly, not always wisely But if he had not the will which is necessary for a chief he had the sustaining quantiles which are invaluable in serving a capable leader with whom he might be identified. He was subordinate to Abraham Lincoln, and deferred to him as he had deferred to Thur-low Weed-conformed to the views of the former as he had for thirty years to those of the latter—and assumed credit in the one case as it had always been given him in the other, without being the originating and directing mind in either. After the subsidence of the anti-masonic excitement on which he was first carried into office, he became a Whig, and through all its changes and mutations, until the organization was extinguished, he 'adhered to the party.' Mr. Lincoln, on the contrary, was divested of partisanship beyond almost any man in active public life; not that he was insensible to party and its claims, but they were accordary and subordinate to principles—the means rather than the end. He 'drifted,' as he used to say, into the Whig organization at the beginning; his associations were chiefly there, but he had no particular veneration for the party or regard for many d its professed doctrines. Time, experience, reflection, and observation weakened whatever feeling or sym-pathy he once entertained for mere party. Unlike Mr. Seward, he had no reluctance in giving up the Whig organization: no lingering affection for it, nor any hesitation to participate in and urge on the Republican movement from its inception. Mr. Seward was an adroit and skillful party tactician, familiar with the tricks and contrivances in which his fidus Achates in-dulged to carry an election, while Mr. Lincoln had no taste, inclination, or respect for such practices, and would not, to secure party success, intentionally, even in the most excited election, deceive or permit others to deceive those who trusted him. The minds of the two men ran in different channels, and when they came to gether on timportant questions, that of the President was the principal, and not, as represented in the ad-dress, the tributary," Of the poetical contributions in this number, "My Summer," by Mrs. L. C. Moulton, will attract attention by its dainty versification and its

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WILL REOPEN SEPT. 22, 1873.
Me. C. M. will be at home after Sopt. 1 to receive her patrons and
friends. DR. SACHS CLASSICAL SCHOOL for BOYS

DR.BERTHET.—FRENCH, ENGLISH CLAS-FOR BOYS, open Sept. 22, 52 West Fifty-fourth-4t. Prospector at Lockwoods, 812 Broadway.

TORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTI-TUTE BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Gestlemen, 171st-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York (former residence of 1, P. Martin, eq.). Ninelsenth rear. Will ruopen Sept. 16. V. PREVIST, Principal, successor to Lospinasse & Prevent. Cronlars on application at the Institute, Station 'M' or at 6. Lespinasse, 12 Fine-sts. N. Y. GIRARD INSTITUTE—Select FRENCH and ENGLISH DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL, 35 Hast Sixty-second-st., near the Central Park, will reopen Sept. 10. It has a Fromary Department for children, and a Higher Department in which roung gas-

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The preparatory
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MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, PERNCH AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
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NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST PIFTT-THIND-ST.
Central Park, between Pith and Madlaon area.)
Kineping rooms to single occupants when desired.
THE TENTH SCHOOL THAR WILL BRGIN SEPT. 24. 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE
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English and Scientific School with Classical Department, No. 77
West Forty-fourth-st, corner of Sixth-are. Business, Scientific schools,
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Refers to following pairens: John B. Cornell, John C. Calhoun, Chas.
S. Smith, William H. Lee, William P. Powers C. C. Hine.
C. M. HARRISON, A. M., Principal.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

A SCHOOL OF THE HIGHEST GRADE POR BOYS. Instruction thorough. The Principal is a titled graduate of the University of Vigramia, and a useface of long experience. NO CURRICULUM. Parents, if they desire it, may select any coarse

they please.

LOCATION CENTRAL, 1.277 BROADWAY, near Thirty-fourth-st.

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REFERENCES: Chainerlor Creshy, Prof. Deliber (Columbia College), A. A. Love, H. B. Claffin, S. S. Jaffray, Gw. Theo. F. Razbolph,

(N. J). For Circulars, address:

WALLER HOLLADAY, 3 Granerse Park, J. HARRIS PATTON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL

J. H. MORSE's English, Classical, and Mathe-mathical school For Boys, 1,267 Broadway, will reopen or MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL for, BOYS re-apens WEDNESDAY Sept. 17. Trenor's Lyric Hall, Sixth MR. HAMMOND'S SELECT SCHOOL, 692

MISS DUVERNET will reopen her Board-ing and Day School for Bore under 15 years of age at 102 West Twenty-diction, one door from Sixtheye., on WEDSESDAY, Sept. 24. Miss DUVERNET is assisted by competent masters.

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PRINTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, Dr. GRO, W. CLARKE,
Principal, W. L. AKIN, A.M., Vice-Principal, prepares pupils of all ages
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interviews with the Principal at the Loshitute.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

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OPENS SEPT: 15. EIGHTEENVIH YEAR.
ROOMS, Superior, SULERVISION, Personal, ASSISTANTS, Tried.
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Mrs. GEORGE VANDENHOPP will man her Boarding and Day feebud for BOYS, at No. 106 WEST FORTY-SECOND-ST., chost to RESERVOHR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of bearding majds funited to RESERVOHR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of bearding majds funited to RESERVOHR PARK, Sept. 18. Number of bearding majds funited to REGHT All the pupils will have the advantage of Mrs. Vandenhoff's personal instruction in ELOCUTION and in the correct shid elegant security may divide the English thangame, as well as in Georgiahy, History, and the English department generally. Latin, French, German, Mathematics, &c., will be tample the competent matters.

School hours from 9:30 a.m. to 2:30 p. m.

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PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLDS, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Professor at Naval Academy. 1, 207 Brasslews, near Phitris second-ss. PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 805 Broodway, New-York.—Students can enter at any time. Call or set r a catalogue.
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Fortr-second-st. This institution, established at the request of
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Cathonic children, as a SELECT FRENCH BOARDING and DAY
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THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded In A. D. 1820. 101 West Fourteenth-it, corner Sixthave, Rev. HishRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D. Principal. The fly-fourth whool rear begins on MONDAY, Sept. 15. 1873. Boys thoroughly prepared for

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 1
Winthrop-place (255 Greace-st.), in ac Elighth-st. hegins the 37sis
year Sept. 16. Primary, Commercial, and Chandral Departments.
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For Young Ladies-City. CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG . LADIES. No. 167 Madison ave.

This Day School will reopes on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Thorong Selles Letties Class; Freuch German, Light Gymnastics, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISER CHARLIER, Principals.

Mr. and Mrs. BLUEER CHARLIER, Principals.

D'AERTS INSTITUE. — Miss M. A. E. Phillips's BOARDING AND DAY Schlool, for young lades has removed to the larger and more elegantly arranged building. No. 26 East Printeth-at. (netween Madison and Pifth area), mear Contral Park. A select number of posils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and effor the privileges of a refuned and heantlul home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson text. D. D. Lidd, Rev. Lieary Ward Boccher, Rev. Fred. C. Ewer. D. D., and many others. A Kindergarien Department for little children. Application may be made by latter or personalit, as above. GARDNER INSTITUTE for Young Ladies No. 620 Find-ave., Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Prin

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Lectures on Botany by Frof. A. LEUK will commonce Nov. 4. The
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Address ADRIAN J. KBELL. Director, 18 Cooper Union JACKSON INSTITUTE, 256 East-One-hun-serbool for rouse indice and children. Respens 8pp. 15. The number of boarding pupils restricted to ten. Address Principal. S. JACKSON.

MISS GIBBONS'S ENGLISH and FRENCH MISS BALLOW'S English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East Twenty second st, will REOFEN on WENNESDAY, Sept. 24. MRS. E. F. WAIT'S ENGLISH and CLAS-SICAL SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES will open on WEDNES-DAY, Oct. 1, at 14 Hast 42d-st. bet. 5th and Madison-area. MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Softial and children, No. 148 Madason ave., on Wednesday, Sept. 24.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT's English, German, and Presch Barding and Day School for Young Latins and Children, reopens Oct. 1, at No. 7 East Forman-sound at

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE—Freehold, New Jersey, a Boarding School for Boys.

Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal. FOR BOYS-MANSION SQUARE INSTI-Grounds extensive. Uniters, dark blue. Daily Gymanie Drill, Re-open Sept. 17. Aderes: H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Prin.

Instruction.

Instruction.

MRS. LEVERETT,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH ST.,
Will reopen her ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for YOUNG
LADIES and CHILDREN, on THURSDAY, SEPT. 25.

M ISS GILFILLAN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LABIES and CHILDREN, 106 East Eightheib-st, between Fourth and Lexinction-aves. The Kievenum Seasion will commence WEDNESDAY Sept 17, 1873.

MRS. FROEHLICH'S

GERMAN, FRENCH, and RNGLISH Bearding and Day SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children, 28 EAST FIFTIETH-ST. School

Carriage, States Teachers. Houpens Sept. 17.

MISS BRACKETT and MISS ELIOT will reopen their Day and Boarding School, for paris from 6 to 21 years of age, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, at 117 East Thirty-sixth-st., number limited; girls prepared for any college or noiversity. At home after dept. 10

M LLE. TARDIVEL'S INSTITUTE, 25 WEST Porsy-skythest, French, Reginh, German and Latin Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Number Institut. Regular collegiate course taught. Reopens Wedscholz, Sept. 17. For eigenfars, direct as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
No. 26 WEST THIRTY-NINTH-ST.
will reopen her ENGLISH and Faknoth Boarding and DAY
SCHOOL for Young Laddesand Children, on SEPT. 25, 1873. Address as above by letter until Sept. 10.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

WILL REOPEN HER

HOME, BOALDING AND DAY SCHOOL

for Young Ladies and Children,
Sept. 24, 1873, at her residence,
No. 20 East Fort-recruibeth, between Pith) and Madison-avez.

MME. DE VALENCIA<sup>28</sup> INSTITUTE for Young Lades and Children, 33 West One-handred and thirtiothes, New York.—Complete and therough course in French, Latt., Mathematics, Make, Drawing and Painting. French the language of the school. Drawing, Painting, and all kinds of Subroidery taught to Boarders without extra charge. Parents and gradians desiring their daughters and wards to be educated abroad can through Madanne have them sout to Europe. Sand for prespectus. Will reopen Sept. 11, 1872.

3.4 INS. STIFLES.

MADRMOISELLE DE JANON
will respen their SCHOOL for Young Ladies and Children on
WEDNEADAY, Sept. 24, and their KINDERGARTEN on Oct. 1. Application can be made personally or by letter, 10 Gramerer Park. A
ponetical attendance of their pupils at the reopening is respectfully requasted.

No. 58 WEST FORTY-SEVENTS ST., N. T., will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children

ENGLISH, FRENCH and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN.
At New, 275 and 277 MADISON AVE., N. Y.,
ON TURSDAY, SEPT. 23, IST3.
Application may be made as above.

PRIMARY, PROGRESSIVE, and FINISHING

THE MISSES DOREMUS

The pay school for Young Lables and Children on Thursday, Sept. 25, at 47 East Twents-first-st.

Miscellaneous-City.

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SPANISH LANGUAGE, free of charge, at the EVENING HIGH SCHOOL, Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-ave. Private Lescous at No. 789 Sixth-ave by Prof. DE TORNOS.

For Boys and Young Men-Country.

A BOARDING School for 12 Boys, \$400 pr. year O. WINTHROP STARR Hastings on Hudson, Westchester Co. N. Y.

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A SCHOOL for FIVE BOYS.—Parents should address M. OAKRY, Jamesbury, N. J. Terms moderate.

CHESTER VALLEY ACADEMY for BOYS, Downingtown, Chester County, Pang.; \$280 per year. F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

DULL BOYS waked up and set agoing at

E DWARDS-PLACE FAMILY SCHOOL for

J BOTS, Stockbridge, Mass.; known for 20 years. Send for airc Yall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMANN, Prin. and Prop'r. P. B. PIERUR, successor to J. Reid. Jr.

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LADIES SCHOOL.

Size COMSTOCK RESERVOIR PARK, near Fifth-ave., New-York
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ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 24, 1873.

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(Sacctusor to Mrs. Macaniay.)

Associated with Prof. GEORGE S. BLACKIE,
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MRS. GARRETSON,

For Young Ladies—City.

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action of Young Ladies and Children, at No. 36 West 35that, will Beopen THURSHAY, Sept. 25. For Boys and Young Men-Country. HOME and INSTRUCTION for BOYS.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, SUPPERN, S. Y., will reopen Sept.

1, 1873. For circulars, address. T. W. SUPPERN, Principal. MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL's English, German, and French School for Young Ladies and Chidren, 11 West 49th at -Seventh year begins Sept. 16; three departments; laarnages very thoroughly laught; calisthenies; all kinds of sewing and needlework. MESCHOOL for BOYS, at Stratford, Ct.
Superior advantages of a Christian home; healthy location; selfinstruction; finited number; moderate terms. Pouls received at any
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ROBRICT DONALD. A. M. Principals.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK's

MILITARY SCHOOL,
at Sing Sing, N. Y., reopens Supt. 11, 1873.

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STUDIES WILL BE RESUMED IN ST JOHN'S COLLEGE Fordham, Westchester County, on WRDNES, DAY, Sept. 3, 1873. Board and Taition per year, \$300. For further particulars apply to articulars apply to

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Light, &c., &c., in this well-known institution, number of partic Emitted
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35.

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For Young Ladies-Country.

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AN ENGLISH AND FRIENDS NO.

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Music and the Fine Aria a specialty OPENS Sent. 17.
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CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON PRIVER INSTITUTE for both seres fine grounds; 167 formated rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical papits; large grounds and full hall. Special advantages in all departments. From opens Sept. S. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President, Clavenck, N. Y.

ADDRESS.

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SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
31 WEST FIFTY-SECONDST.

PEAR FIFTH-AWE. AND CESTRAL PARK,
will reope on WEDNSDAY, SEPT. 24.

A Thorough ENGLISH COURSE, with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the PRINCIL and other
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The Musical Department, under the ears of Mr. 3. B. Mills and efforprofessors of acknowledged talent, offers the very best advantages to
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GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY for YOUNG LADIES Bridgenort Conn. Address Most EMILY NELSON GOTHIC HALL, STAMFORD, CONN.

ON ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING-SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES.

COMMENCES SEPT. 24. Apply to Principals.
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HOME SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, NEWSTON, COM. Address Miss ELIZABETH WHENLER. JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA, school for young Ladies, reopens Sept. 24. Send for eveniurs. Mrs. JACKSON.

LINDEN HALL, a Moravian Seminary for Girls, in the village of Lifts, Lancaster Co., Fenn. The work Annual Sension opens AUGUST 27. Rev. H. A. BRICKENSTEIN, Principal.

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FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE
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French language of the school. Opens Sept. 22. Circulars at
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DAY, Sept. 16. Address Miss M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

MRS. F. E. CLARK To ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Chiefren, Sag MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING and DAY SURFOLD FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. V. and Peaper

eall at the College for circular.

SEABURY SEMINARY, 125 West FortyDecondest, near Reservoir Park, commences Sept. 20, the 7th
successful rear. A Aboroughly classical English and French Boarding
and Day School for roung lailes and children. Feench spoken. Also
separate school for roung lailes and children. Feench spoken. Also
separate school for roung lailes and children. Feench spoken. Also
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Modern and Ancient Languages. Drawin, Painting, and Music by
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Pour second st. MRS SEARLES's English, French, and Ger

THE MISSES MARSHALL SCHOOL for

MRS. S. K. WALTER, Boarding and Day school for Young Ladies and Children, Washington et .. Henry steed, L. L. Commencement of term, Sept. 22, 1873.

MISS H. M. PARKHURST'S Home School for Young Latter and Uniform, Newburgh, N. Y. will began its minth year WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24. Number of pupils united. French and German spoken in the family. THE MISSES GRAHAM, successors of the Massettreen will respect their SCHOOL for TOUNG LADIES at No. 1 Fifthers, dret home from Washington-square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

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A N educated young lady desires to instruct one or two children in the elementary ENGLINH BRANCHES including MUNIC; would accept full board as an equivalent for her se-riers, including the use of a fine Weber plain force; country preferred best references. Address W., Biookstore, 77 University place, MR. AMOS M. KELLOGG's SCHOOL, Jersey into the orner parts of the principal agreed, &c. CARD.—University of Music, chartered by special act of Legislature, 92 Clinton plane. Symmods of charter mailed. Private instruction only.

J. JAY WATSON, President.

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11 Bank Monmouth Co. N. J. With KINDLEGIANTEN Intraction by lecture and object, leading to practical thinking are reasonable. Physical entures a special care. Practical paramits taught, Practical paramits taught, Practical paramits, Mins. L. B. COLEMAN, Practical, Reference in Happer & Ipothers, Mine. Seguin, A. Weber, K. B. Mills, Rev. W. N. Dunnell, &c. NO EXTRAS, except Art Studies and Greek

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE for Young Ladies,
Neak on the Hudson.—The Fall Term of this Scionary, delicitfailty situated on the Hudson River, near New-York, will commerce
SEPTEMBER 24. For Catalogue and Circuis; with fail particulars,
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SAY BROOK SEMINARY.

SAY BROOK SEMINARY.

For YOUNG LABIES and CHILDHEN, Saybrook Cong. Will,

WEDNRSDAY, Sept. 10, 1873. For circular and reterences and
the Principal. THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S CHURCH SCHOOL for Girls, SSS Market-st., Wilmington, Delaware wiferonea WEDNESDAY, September 17.

Sept. 1: PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and MADERN LANGUAGES by the most mensual Professors, at prices within the recent of sil.

PATRONS are requested to make early application.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY. THE MISSES CARTER'S English, French, and Children, White Plains, Westchester County, New York, REOPENS Sept. 17. SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OPEN DAILY.

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MEN. with Conservatory of Music and Kindergarten. 640 Seventh-ave.
near Forty-fourth-at. Special attention is invited to the arrangement for instruction in the higher classes for roung ladies. Circulars and ful information at the Institute. MRS. E. SCHMIDT-DOUAL Directress.

THE HOME INSTITUTE, NYACK, N. Y.,
BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Lasties and Children
will open Sept. 1, on Children st., second door from First-re. Mr. Berns
Smith's late resilience.

WM. N. REID'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and

Miscellaneous Country.

A HOME FORSIX BOYS WITH SUITABLE BOARDING-SCHOOL for Both Sexes.—Send for a Circular. A. B. WIGGIN, Nassan, Repeachaer Co. N. V. BOYS' HOME and SCHOOL.—Falley Sem-liner, Fulton, Gawago Co. F. J. Roupers las September, com-bining the Izellikes of a semplese education with the anyanings of a Caristian borne. Charges maderate. Address flor. JAMES GILMOUR. BOARDING SCHOOL for BROTHERS and SIXTERN - A Professor of 25 years' experience will take four more; home comforts; superior advantages; refers to parents sending. Address TING SIMINARY, Orange, N. J. Christian home. Charges maderate. Address hev. Januas Gilbaoux.

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SHOR Lilligh A. M. (Harvard), Principal, will be at Barsum's Hotel,
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Bayard Taylor, one year a patron of the school, says: I take great oleasure in recommenduate to parents the Academy of Mr. Swithin C. Shorthidge, at Kencett Square. I have had an opportunity for several years
well as the deportment of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that
mothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral
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Children of both series, between the ages of 4 and 12 years. Address Mas P. SKLLECK, Recoling, Cons.

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Pifteen teachers; to prepare for college, for basiness, or for life. \$194
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